

schools which were already declared open to them. The Haripad girls' school was an instance. Though the Government overruled the objections raised by the *thantri*, their girls were not admitted into the school.

Dewan.—There was a *kavu* near this school, and the Government have ordered its removal. The Dewan Peishkar, Quilon, will do the needful, if the objection has not yet been removed.

The Member then requested that admission of their girls into the Haripad school might be ordered from the beginning of the next school-year. In respect of the remaining schools, he said that he would bring to the notice of the Educational authorities, from time to time, the names of the schools which might be thrown open to their girls. It was only the sentimental objection of others that stood in the way and the same should be permanently removed.

Dewan.—Special attention will be paid to this matter.

The Member next spoke about the exclusion of Ezhavas from the Caste Hindu Hostel and the Sanskrit College. The Ezhava students of the College classes felt their exclusion from the hostel keenly as it was not possible to procure for them decent accommodation anywhere in the town. The exclusion of Ezhavas from the Sanskrit College had forced them to go abroad for the study of Sanskrit. The Sanskrit College in Malabar conducted by Punnasseri Nampi had a good number of its students from the Ezhavas of Travancore. The proficiency of the Ezhavas in Sanskrit was evidenced by the good number of candidates from among them passing the recent Munshi Test. He therefore prayed that the Sanskrit College might be thrown open to all classes of His Highness' subjects.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

123. Educational grievances of the Mahomedans of Travancore.

Mr. Gnaninyar Sahib Taha Sahib (Member, T. I. C., Nagercoil) said that the Arabic munshis now appointed in Mahomedan schools were not proficient in that language. He suggested that only persons of approved merit and sound scholarship should be appointed as munshis because a correct knowledge of the language and of its pronunciation was essential for its teaching. A qualified Inspector of Mahomedan Schools should be appointed to supervise the work of those munshis. A graduate with Arabic as his optional language might be preferred and one should be obtained from British India, if a qualified man was not available here.

Mr. Pitcha Vava Sahib (Member, Nominated) said that the Mahomedan conference held last year had awakened the members of the community and that efficient work in the promotion of their education was being turned out by the local committees formed as a result of the conference. He said that more Mahomedan schools should be started and Arabic munshis appointed in them as also in some of the departmental schools attended by a sufficiently large number of Mahomedans. A Mahomedan graduate should be appointed as Inspector of Mahomedan Schools to supervise the teaching of Arabic. He urged the desirability of opening a secondary school for Mahomedans at Alleppey and of appointing a Mahomedan graduate as its headmaster. The local committees should be required to open one school under each of them during the current year. In conclusion, he proposed that the holding of a conference of the representatives of each of the local committees at least once in two years would be conducive to the development of Mahomedan education.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

124. Free education of the Mahomedans.

Mr. Kochu Hassan Kunju (Member, Nominated) said that, with a view to the advancement of education among the Mahomedans, the pupils of that community attending departmental schools should be given the benefit of a total remission of fees, instead of the half-fee concessions now granted. Two or three Mahomedan Secondary School Leaving Certificate holders should be given scholarships for higher studies. Those of their community, who had English education, should be given posts befitting their qualifications, as an incentive to others in educating their children.

He added that there were more than ten School Leaving Certificate holders, who could be entertained in State service.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

125. Desirability of granting fee concessions to the students of the Gouda Sarasvata Brahmin community.

Mr. Srinivasa Kammathi (Member, Nominated) said that the people of his community were very backward in education and were also poor. It was therefore desirable to grant exemption from fees to the students from the community up to the School Final class.

Dewan.—Your community is not generally poor.

The Member said that the rich men cared only for the education of their boys. They did not help the poor boys. To improve their backward condition in education, some fee concession was necessary as an inducement to the students.

Dewan's reply.—The statistics show that about 60% of your children of school-going age were actually attending recognised schools during 1090. The community therefore cannot be said to be very backward in point of education. Nor are they generally poor. No special concessions are therefore called for.

126. Educational grievances of the Kaniyar Community.

Mr. M. K. Padmanabha Kaniyar (Member, Nominated) said that the order of Government passed on his representations at the last session of the Assembly regarding fee concessions to the students of the Kaniyar community had caused sorrow and disappointment to the community as a whole. The statement that the Kaniyars were not educationally so backward as the Pulayas, Pariahs or Mahomedans, was not correct.

Dewan.—I suppose that there are none among you who do not know to read or write Malayalam; on the other hand, there are very many scholars among you.

The Member admitted that all the members of his community were able to read or write Malayalam, as their profession required a knowledge of Sanskrit. His grievance was in respect of English education. During 1090, only 8 Kaniyar pupils attended secondary schools. The number of stipendiary students in secondary schools from the Pulayas, etc., far exceeded the total number of Kaniyar students receiving English education. Pecuniary difficulties were the sole impediment to their educational progress. The community had not produced even a matriculate or a Secondary School Leaving Certificate holder. He prayed that scholarships might be awarded to a few deserving students among them for the prosecution of secondary education. Orders should be issued for sufficient encouragement being shown to them in the Ayurveda Patasala. The Sanskrit College might also be thrown open to them.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

127. Opening of a Lower Grade Secondary School in the Karunagapalli taluk to afford greater facilities for the education of the Arayans.

Mr. K. Velayudha Panikkan (Member, Nominated) said that, for want of education, the Arayans living on the coast were not reaping the full benefits of their fish and coir industries. He prayed therefore that technical schools for imparting instruction in those two industries might be opened at Karunagapalli. Even in the development of those industries on a large scale, a knowledge of English was essential. There were no English knowing men among the community. Further, the members of the community were too poor to send their children to other places for education. The secondary school at Kayankulam was inaccessible to them on account of the intervening backwater. He therefore prayed that a lower grade secondary school might be opened at Karunagapalli from the beginning of the next school-year.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

128. Education of the Pariahs.

Mr. Kandan Kumaran (Member, Nominated) said that, though the public schools were declared open to the Pariahs, their children were refused admission on the plea in most cases that the maximum number had already been admitted. He prayed that all the Pariah and the Pulaya boys seeking admission should be ordered to be admitted even if the maximum were to be exceeded. He suggested that one Pariah